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**TURGENIEFF CENTENARY**

English literary circles have devoted considerable attention this week to an observance of the Ivan Turgeneff centenary. Turgeneff spent some years of his life in London and was cordially received and publicly honored by the English people. Second only to Tolstoi among modern Russian novelists, his works and teachings have been given added interest in the light of recent affairs in Russia. It was he who invented the word "nihilism." His "Fathers and Children" appeared in 1862, and in this he described the doctrines that were slowly and surely becoming vital forces in Russia, and he called them nihilistic—coining the word.

Turgeneff was only 16 years of age when his father died. There was another brother, Nicholas, and the two boys grew to manhood under the direct charge of their mother. The Turgeneff family was an important and old one, and the mother was a Litvinoff—a family with immense estates and many serfs, and she was heiress to all these. When the time came for Ivan to perfect his education as a Russian gentleman he went to the universities of Moscow, St. Petersburg and Berlin.

His home education to prepare for his college life had been carried on with German and French tutors. French was the court language of Russia, and Mme. Turgeneff allowed Russian to be spoken only in connection with the servants.

Through one of their serfs Ivan gained his first insight into Russian literature. What he learned made a profound impression on the young man.

There was another influence in Ivan's life that had been making its impress all through his youth. His mother presented one of the sad examples of the abuse of power. She was cruel to the last degree with her servants, and the absolute control she had of them allowed her to go to any extremes in punishment for petty as well as great faults.

Ivan's heart went out to these unhappy creatures. He saw only one hope for them, and that was in emancipation. So when his mind had naturally considered all sides of the question of this wretched state of slavery he decided to make literature a profession and devote all his powers to showing the unhappy condition of the Russian serf. Mme. Turgeneff was furious with her son and felt he had degraded the family. But Ivan held to his course, for he had passed beyond the bounds of her influence.

His literary work did much to hasten the matter of emancipation. In telling of the condition of the peasants there was startling truth. The emperor read with keen interest stories that moved his heart.

In 1863 Turgeneff went to live at Baden-Baden, then a greater resort for interesting folk than it is today. He spent much of his time with Louis Viardot and his wife, who was the famous singer, Pauline Garcia. Louis Viardot was the writer of many historic works. So their literary tastes made the friendship a close one. For many years Turgeneff continued to make his home with them.

The English literary world found in Turgeneff's work the originality that holds attention while in England he made many warm friends in the highest circles. In 1879 Oxford University honored him with a degree.

When he came to die Turgeneff requested that his body be taken to St. Petersburg to rest in his native land. So his grave is in the Volkoff cemetery of what is now the city of Petrograd, near the tomb of an early friend, the critic Bielinski, who was the first literary person to take kindly note of his writings.

Like most of the novels that have the strength and force to bring about reforms, the stories of Turgeneff are marvels in their realism and simplicity. There is a profound undercurrent of sorrow in most of them. There is also in his work a depth of love for nature in all her moods.

**LEST WE FORGET**

The American nation, the first and freest nation in the world, has been chosen to lead the other nations of the world to liberty. The leaders of this country have evidenced no desire to take to themselves more than their share of glory. The spirit and the valor of France are known to every nation, and have set a high example for others to follow. The courage and staunchness of the Britons are acknowledged with high pride by their American cousins. The splendid service that Italy has rendered will go down in history, as did the deeds of Garibaldi.

But however willing and eager we may be to give credit where it is due, to acknowledge the debt we owe to France and Italy and Britain and the British colonies, it still remains true that America saved the day,—that the American troops and American money and American ships and munitions and food made possible democratic victory.

When we speak of the vast American army we think of them as millions of men sweeping up the heights to victory, under the folds of the Stars and Stripes.

But let us pause and think of them, not as a composite army, but as individuals.—Let us remember that this great army is made up of units, that but for the fact that these units are welded into one this war would never have been won.

It is a fact that the world has been saved by co-operation of forces,—by the unification of the many, consecrated to one common cause. As long as the war was conducted under various leaders, Germany had the upper hand. It was not until the fighting forces were unified under a common head, that victory became assured.

And that is the most remarkable thing about this war,—the perfect unity, the absolute co-operation, since the realization was brought home to the leaders and the men that they must serve together if they would win together.

Now that peace has come we must not forget this great lesson of the war. We must continue to serve together, we must continue to work towards one end,—the democratization of the world.

And when we talked loudly of democracy, when we jauntingly call attention to the wonderful feats of the American army, let us not forget that this army is made up of individuals. Let us not forget that the boys that won this war are not mere fighting machines, but that they are our boys,—sent from our American firesides to lead the world to victory.

Let us not forget that most of them are very young, and all of them are very human. Let us remember that dark hours have come to them, that they have been wounded, faced death, been prisoners, known hunger and thirst and pain unspeakable.

Let us remember them, individually. Let us give them our support, individually. Let us think of them, just as we think of our own. Let us not forget one brave deed, one dark hour, one lonely moment. Let us make them feel, those over there and the men over here, that as they remembered us in the dark hour of agony, so today we are remembering them and that nothing,—nothing in all the world is too good for them,—nothing we can do is enough to show them how we honor them, how we love them, and most of all how truly we realize that by fighting over there they have made it safe for us to live over here.

**STREET RAILWAY CONTROL**

The question of Federal operation and control of street railways, light, heat and power companies, and those other branches of quasi-public institutions not now being administered by the government will be the chief topics of discussion and deliberation at the thirtieth annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners, which is to begin its sessions Tuesday at the offices of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington. The convention really meets this year as an advisory body to present to William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, its findings on those topics. It is expected the various state bodies as well as the national association, will be prepared to make recommendation as to advisable courses after the war.

Since Mme. Poincare became the first lady of France the Elysee has been converted into a veritable floral bower. The French President frequently emphasizes his appreciation of his wife's floral taste by referring to her as "Our Lady of the Flowers."

One of the most prized possessions of Princess Mary of England is a magnificent bracelet bearing the flags of England, France, Russia, Belgium and the United States, done in jewels and gold enamel.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, has assumed charge of the National Security League speakers' bureau, and will direct 2,000 volunteer patriotic speakers in the United States.

**PEACE MAKES NEED OF WAR WORK FUND EVEN GREATER**

BY GEORGE W. PERKINS.

New York, Nov. 9.—Men have said to me in the past few days, "If peace is coming, how much of the \$170,500,000 will the seven war work agencies need?"

And the answer is that those great agencies which have done so much for the comfort and welfare of our boys will need EVERY CENT of the amount for which they are asking; yes, and MILLIONS more.

No man who has read the history of great wars can doubt this for a moment. For history shows that the months immediately following victory are often more trying and perilous for an army than the days of battle themselves.

Thousands of men have stood the perils of battle, only to have their moral fibre loosened and the purposes undermined in the days of demobilization. That must not happen in this war. No matter when our boys come home—whether it be at the end of six months or a year or even two years—they must come as BETTER and STRONGER and MORE USEFUL men than when they went away.

It is for this great task that the seven war work agencies are planning to equip themselves with the funds raised in the United War Work Campaign.

The thousand athletic directors in France must remain there, and other hundreds be added. Athletic supplies, which the agencies are shipping in lots that total millions of dollars worth, must continue to go across. For wholesome outdoor play is the best cure for home-sickness and the dangers of too much leisure.

The movies are being taken to the boys at the rate of 15 miles of film a week; they will need movies more than ever in the next few months.

They will need warmth and comfort; and often, in those villages where coal is \$60 or \$70 a ton, the hut is the only place where boys can be warm or can write letters home to you.

Every boy will become a university class-room on the day that victory is won. Leading educators from America have laid out a comprehensive course of study; text-books are being sent by the hundreds of thousands. One order was placed last week for two million dollars worth. American business men will go across with the best teachers on this side, so that your boy may come back further along in his studies and better equipped for business than when he went away.

There are six thousand big friendly secretaries in France doing for your boy what your fathers and brothers of America would do if you could go across.

There are more than a thousand woman secretaries. To them the boys go, eager to talk with a woman in a language they can understand; to them they show your pictures—you mothers and sisters and sweethearts. Shall we call those men and women home now when the boys need them most?

Shall we stop the movies and the baseball games, and the books and the phonographs and the lectures? Shall we shut up the huts that are home and church and store and theater and club for the boys over there? Shall we shut them through the long winter days and evenings that are coming?

Never! It must never be said of us that we left our task half done. We have stood by loyally through the hard days of battle; let us stand by now through the trying months to come.

For those months are going to have a tremendous influence on the life and character of our boys—and in the hands of those boys lies the future of America.

**Hard to Relieve That Tight Cold?**

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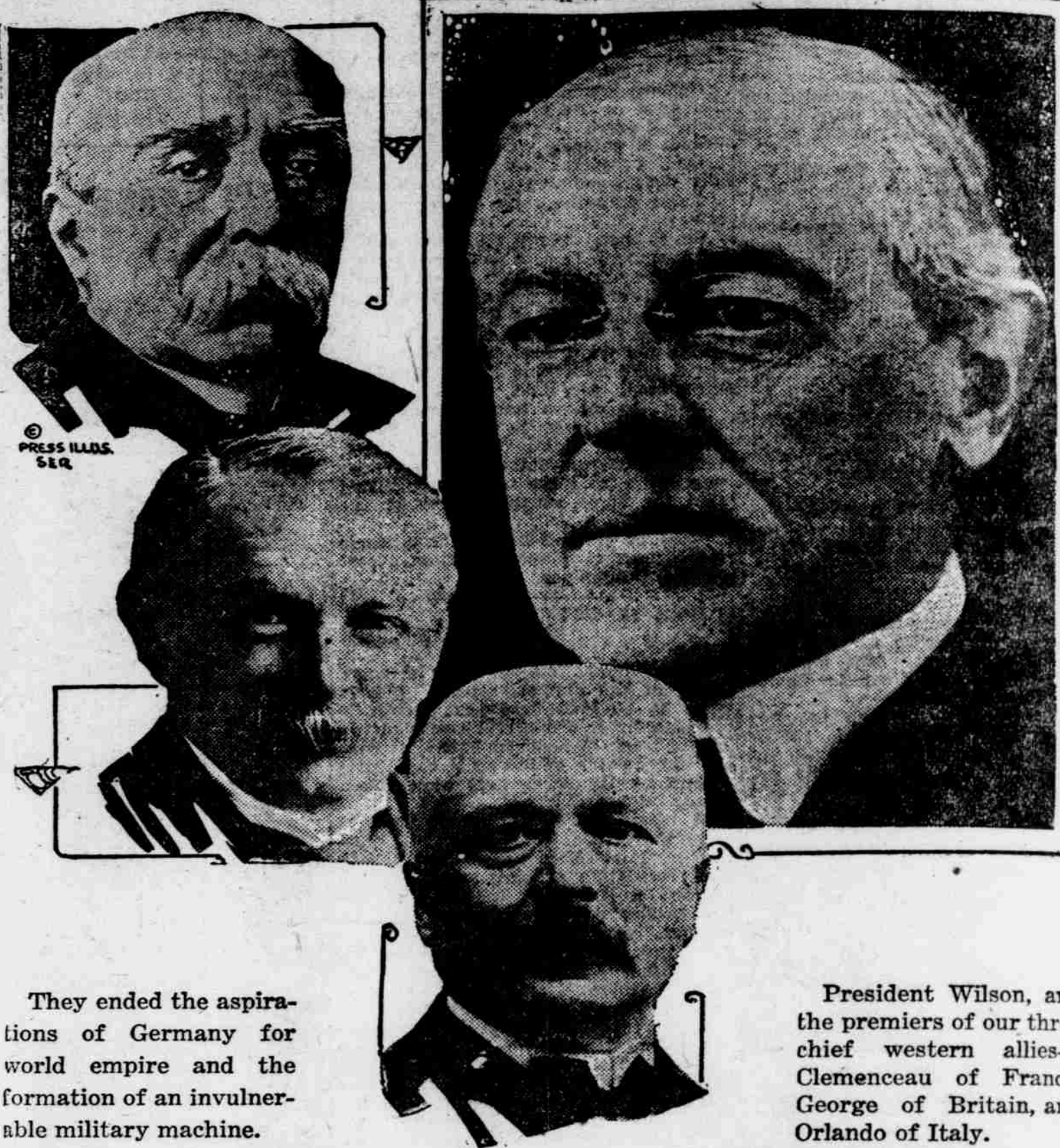
The tight cold is the kind Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey likes to tackle—the hard-to-get-rid-of kind. It gets on the job and helps Nature to loosen the cold and then finally to relieve it. You soon will feel like yourself.

The balsam and other healing, soothing ingredients do it. The phlegm soon loosens, the inflammation is alleviated, the "tightness" gives way without uncomfortable after-effects. Get a bottle today. 30c, 60c, \$1.20.

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**BELGIUM SEEKS FULL FREEDOM**

(N. E. A. Special.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—Belgium after the war will not again be a party to a "scrap of paper" guaranteeing her neutrality.

One experience of that sort was enough, and this time she will demand complete independent sovereignty without any strings tied to it in the way of treaties.

Belgian legation officials will not discuss the subject, but it is understood that some sort of pronouncement will soon be forthcoming from the government at Havre.

The Belgians' position is that a return to the status quo and a renewal of the treaty of 1839, violated by Germany in 1914—which brought England and indirectly America into the war—would curtail her sovereignty

and enable Germany to exercise an economic superintendency which would be intolerable to the Belgian people.

The people in occupied Belgium already have made clear their opposition to neutralization, and King Albert hinted at it in his reply to the pope's peace note last December, in which he demanded "complete political, economic and military independence without conditions or restrictions."

The Belgium government, in view of the imminence of a peace conference, will soon, it is believed, issue a detailed statement setting forth as one of its principal peace terms the principle that it cannot again be a party to any agreement regarding its neutrality and will reserve the right to preserve its freedom of action as do

other independent nations such as Holland, Sweden and Switzerland.

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